Frem Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855. The continental papers are teeming with the brightest hopes of peace, while the tone of the Doglish Ministerial organs is remarkably sober, disconatenancing the high-wrought expectations of the Stock Exchange in all the capitals of Europe. Indeed, since the propositions of Austria got some publicity, it is evident from them that peace is as distant as ever, in spite of the wishes of Napoleon and Queen Victoria. The facts are the following: Austria, on the eve of disbanding again sixty or eighty thousand men of her army in order to meet ber financial difficulties, offersonce more her mediation to the belligerent powers, and suggests the following points to the Western League as the basis of future negotiations:

of inture negotiations:

I. The Eaxine is to be a commercial sea, not to be entered by any men-of-war; the fortifications on the coast to be dismantled, and Sevisstopol to be a five commercial port.

II. Russia has to make a cession of the territory at the months of the Danabe, the Deha of the river, its free navigation being put under the control of a Board-Syndicat—appointed by Turkey and the five great Powers.

great Powers.

III. The Czar has formally to give up all his claims for an exclusive protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, who are to be placed under the joint protectorate of the five Powers.

IV. The Aland Islands are never to be fortified again.

These Austrian propositions were seized upon by Mapoleon, who found them satisfactory, but it was soon discovered that Russia had not, as believed at the first moment, previously given her assent to them, and that A istria was not prepared to go further, in case they should be rejected by the Czar, than to recall her Embassador from St. Petersburg: in fact, that she was unable to back her propositions, since she is disbanding a considerable portion of ber army. Under such circumstances the propesitions are nothing else than a dodge by which Russia gains time for her gigantic preparations for the strengthening and reorganizing of her army, for the transport of previsions and am-munition on sledges to the south of the Empire, and for the fortification of all the points which might be th catened by the Allies. It seems likewise that great reforms are proposed in the civil administration and the social condition of Russia, The last news is to the effect that a ukase may shortly be expected abolishing serfdom and eman eipsting the great bulk of the population. Be-sides, it is certain that the Czar has an amnesty for the Polish exiles under consideration, which to-gether with a reorganization of Poland would have been already published but for the opposition of Prussia, whose King has declared that the price of his neutrality was the maintenance of the present state-that is to say, of the oppression o hand. Should the Czar reinvigorate the idea of Polish nationality, then Prussia could not but join Louis Napoleon and England from whom she had

not to fear such revolutionary schemes.

Constantinople letters mention the rumors prev alent in the Danubian Principalities that Austria is trying to have Moldavia and Wallachia constituted a Kingdom and an Austrian Prince placed on the throne of the south-eastern realm of the Danube. No such schemes have as yet been no-ticed in the West, but it is not improbable that the rumor, noticed in the Austrian papers, is a feeler, and that the grasping Austrian diplomacy indeed dreams of such extension of power.

Within a month the two greatest poets of Eu-repe have died-Vövösmarty, the Hungarian, at Pesth, and Mickiewicz, the Pole, at Constantinople. Both of them were eminently patriotic, and by their poetry exercised great influence upon the minds of their countrymen. Adam Mickiewicz was born in 1789 at Novogrodek in Lithuania, studied at the University of Wilna, and was appointed professor at Kewno. In 1823, accused of being a member of a secret society, he was banished to the Crimea, where he wrote some of his best lyrics. Recalled from his banishment he had to live at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and got in 1829 a passport for Italy and Germany. During the Polish Revolution he tried to join his strug-gling countrymen, but was detained by the Prusmian authorities in Posen. Since 1832 he lived at Paris, where he became Professor at the College of France, and librarian of the Library of the Intrusted with a literary mission to the Slavonic population of Turkey by Napoleon, with whom Micklewicz always remained on good terms, he died of cholera at Constantinople. His most celebrated works are his romances and ballads, and "Conrad Wallenrodt," an epic.

The fact that Prince Albert has signed a peti-

tion of the Guards to the Queen for the preservation of their privileges and against army reform, makes a very painful impression upon the public. People in England like to see in Prince Albert the personification of the highest type of patriotism and every human perfection—in fact, an ideal man, and are always angry when they are reminded by some deed of his that he is nothing more than an affectionate husband to the Queen, a friend of literature and of positive science, a bad judge of art, and above all, a German prince with central-izing tendencies. Among all the German princes the Queen could not have made a better choice than Prince Albert, but therefore he is not yet the representative man of the age, and it is entirely impossible that from time to time he should no place himself in opposition to the public. A. P. C.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 28, 1855.

Since the fall of Sevastopol some thirty Americans have gone up there. Col. Delafield, Major Mordacai and Capt. McClelland have returned from their visit of inspection. Capt. Porter and Major Wayre of the store-ship Supply, have also returned from a short visit to Balaklava to examine the Bactican camel of two humps found there. Mike Walsh has also made a visit to the "infernal fixing," so much deprecated by Gorchakoff. Several other most respectable citizens of the United States have been "up to the Crimea" from this place, favored by the kindness of the English Admiral, the Hon. Mr. Gray, son of the old Premier; he gives each a ticket to a steamer, and they pay fifteen shillings per diem to the captain for their fare; it is usual to remain on board the vessel during the stay of the visitor, for with all the improvements introduced by Allies, hotels or even private boarding-houses have been much neglected. A cold bite can, however, be had in some of the shanties. A night's lodging out of the ship, except when you have friends among the officers of the camp, is a moral impossibility. If a horse can be procured at all, you must pay at least twenty france a day for it, and from Kamiesh a kind of cart may at times be had, drawn by one horse, and qualified to contain two persons, for 80 or 100 francs per diem.

The American Commission, before mentioned, were comfortably housed on Cathcart's hill in some huts of the 33d regiment of English troops then absent. Gen. Simpson had also provided them with rations of food and forage, and as they had purchased ponies for riding over the camp, they were comparatively independent. I heard they were received with distinction and hospitality by Gen. Simpson and all his officers, and allowed every facility for visiting they work. ery facility for visiting their works and camp. I believe, however, that from Gen. Pelissier and the French generally the American Commission re-ceived little or no politeness, though I hear of no obstruction having been thrown in their way. I have heard nothing of the desire or design of the efficers to pass over to the Russian side of the har-

been stated by some journals. Every tourist visiting the Crimea brings away m some souvenir of the late struggle, such as a Russian Minié rifle, musket, sword, Cossack sword, cannon-ball, fragment of a shell, or rifleball-amashed or entire—or grape or canister shot in abundance. Some few also procure Ruscian pictures of Saints, or of the late Emperor or members of the Imperial family; now and then some more avaricious individual gets a Russian

All of these are, however, now becoming more and more dear, while ofter a battle they are cheap. Their exportation is strictly prohibited, by the French especially, and even by the Eurlish, but they are nevertheless constantly brought down here by tourists and by speculators; I myself have a goodly collection of Russian souvenirs, and have sent a large number to friends in the United States.

Now that the worst part of the struggle is past, the entente which kept the two great Allies together is relaxing in strength; I might almost say that it has been dissolved, at least among the lower officers and men. In its place there is fast growing up a strong dislike and distrust -a feeling of mortification on the part of the British and of contempt on that of the French. The latter un-disguisedly speak of the English as a useless incumbrance to them-as not being at all soldiers and of the English officers as ignorant and unqual ified for command. A few days ago, while an English soldier stood sentry at his post, in the neighborhood of Catheart's hill, a passing French soldier spoke to him, and pointing to the ruins of the Redan exclaimed, "Johnny no bone." The Englishman leveled his musket and shot him dead. For this act the English soldier was delivered over to the French for trial, and was acquitted on the ground of the act having been merited and that the honor of the Englishman required him to revenge it as he had done. Recently a French soldier having insulted an English officer was immediately shot for it on the sentence of a Drum-head Court Martial. At this place it is no better. Here dis ussion is freer than in the Crimea, and the French speak deeply against their helpless and useless Allies, the British, while the English call the French traitor, and say they never intend leaving this country again. It is, however, more probable that neither will ever leave it, and that while the French occupy the European the English will hold on to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Both the English and French telegraphs have been completed from this place to "Roostchook," on the Danube, whence they proceed to the Austrian frontier in Wallachia. Both use Morse's system. The English extends to the mouth of the Resphorus, and thence submarine to Varna on the Black Sea. It will be continued, however, to

The agent of the United States sent to Greece to settle the claim of the Rev. Mr. King, missionary and Consul of the United States at Athens, Mr. Price, has been received by King Otho with much distinction. The Athens Presse contains very fulsome articles in his favor, and the Greek Ministry has promised to pay the amount to be agreed upon. If they have no money, they will give an island or a fort for the use of the Navy of the United States in the Archipelago. King Otho has conferred his decoration of the sauceur upon Mr. Leon, Consul General of the United States in Alexandria, Egypt, for the protection given by him, last year, to some Greeks expelled from Turkey on account of the rupture which occurred between it and Greece.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855. It was not my intention to say a word of the prospects of peace in this letter. I was purposing commence with a few novel remarks on the weather, when my eye lit upon a pair of sentences in a newspaper, which treat this matter of "pa-"cific news" so ably, I may say so exhaustively, that I cannot refrain from quoting them: "What " still remains unknown, is the secret of the Cabinets; this secret is well kept. No one, indeed, ean tell with certainty what has been or what "is to be the result of the last deliberations of the "Cabinets"! There is nothing more to be said on the question of fact. Public opinion continues to be rather hopeful.

It was unpardonable oversight on my part not to add to my last week's list of American Knights of Honor the then newly decorated Chevaliers, Messrs. Field, Goodyear and Hunt. Mr. Field received the decoration for being Ex-President of the American Commissioners; Mr. Goodyear's india-rubber merits earned him the cross, as they had already earned him the Grand Medal of Honor-a combination of high recompenses that has been allotted to none other of the twenty-five thousand exhibitors: the decoration of Thomas Sterry Hunt was a recognition of his extraordinary merits as a theoretical chemist. His papers, read before the Academy of Sciences, and certain earlier essays published somewhile since in the United States, have made his name well known here among men of science. Mr. Hunt was a member of the Canadian Commission at the Exposition, but is a Connecticut man by birth. I do not know of any younger American knights than the above-named, although it is quite possible there are such. I have remarked more than once upon his Majesty's turn for dry practical joking, and this beknighting of our model repubicans may be but another illustration of his pleas ant ingenuity in throwing dust into people's eyes It would not be strange at all if he decorate Colonel Colt for his pistols, Mr. Blan-chard, for his ship-timber-bending machine, McCormick for his reaper-nay, why not our venerated chief, Horace Greeley, for his "in-"tagliographic and chromoglyphotypic printing"

-and that would be a joke.

But about this Legion of Honor. Since it is likely to be recruited so largely from the United States, it may be interesting to your readers, at least to such as are desirous to enlist, to know

something of what it is.

Historically. The various orders of knighthood existing under the ancien régime were abolished by the Constituent Assembly and the Convention. When Bonaparte had become Consul for life, and was aiming at a still higher position, he felt the lack of that element of power which other European rulers possessed in their royal faculty of conferring knightly orders-the inexpensive recom pense of valuable services. And so, after over-coming many hinderances, he obtained the legislative sanction for the institution of the Legion of Honor, 29 Floreal, year X of the Republic, (May 19, 1802.) It was strongly opposed in principle by the democrats of those days, and was greatly ridiculed by the royalists, who saw in it a pared of the ancient orders of nobility. The democrats had reason for their opposition. The mockery of had reason for their opposition. The mockery of the royalists was absurd; for if there was anything good in the essential nature of the old noblesse and the old orders of knighthood, it was that they were conferred in recognition of personal service and merit. This quality is preserved, in theory, in the Legion of Honor: for in it, as originally in the orders of chivalry, there is an element of democracy, or rather of equality. The chevaliers are supposed to stand on equal footing as chevaliers. The distinction is conferred on merit. It is equally the reward of military services, of services in the civil administration, of scientific, literary and artistic merit. That is the theory. As with us, the theory

is to give offices to persons competent to fill them. amounted to 7.723, of which 6.772 were conferred on military men; before the close of his Imperial career he made 40,508 more, of which only 460 were conferred on civilians. The statutes and insignia of the Order underwent some changes at the hands of the restored Bourbons, who sould not be expected to look upon it with favor. It was, however, an institution too well suited to French tastes and too firmly grounded in French habit to be abelished. Louis Philippe was lavish in his dispensation of crosses, of which civilians, men of science, letters, art, merchants and machinists received from their citizen-King more than their wonted proportion. This liberality was sharply censured by the Prince President, Louis Napoleon, on the occasion of a distribution to the army one day on the Champs de Mars. 'Himself, France in the autumn previous to his election to the Imperial throse, threw them out right and left at the rate of twenty or thirty daily. During the last five years there has been so much patriotic zeal, and during the last ten years so much military bravery to reward, that the legion at the present

knapsack, overcost, hat, cap, or hussar's belinet.
All of these are, however, now becoming more and more dear, while after a battle they are cheap.

Their exportation is strictly prohibited by the non-military and non-political merit. Very, very few, however, of the high honors fall to the lot of men of letters and science. The gradations of rank are as follows: Chevaliers, Officers, Commanders, Grand Officers, Grand Crosses. It is customary for civilians-at the suggestion of their wives when their own vanity is not sufficiently impulsive—to apply, sue for, beg the decoration. I have heard of Americans doing the same thing. Its attainment is the highest ambition of country Its attainment is the highest ambition of country Mayors, wealthy retired grocers, &c. French members take oath of allegiance to the Chief of the State. Military members receive a small pension from the funds of the Order, which were handsomely increased by a part of the confiscated property of Louis Philippe. Not all the meritorious men of France are members of the Legion, and not all the 60,000 Knights of Honor are peculiarly honorable or honest. This is curi-There are a few female members of the Or-On the whole, it is the most reputable Order of Knighthood new extant, and may be recommended to those of our countrymen in want o something in that style. Frenchmen, by the way, need an authorization from their Government before they can wear decorations received from foreign potentates. Thus, you may read in the Mon-iteur of last week, Thursday, how "Monsieur "Michel, etherwise called Saint Leon, ex-ballet-

> of Christ, and Monsieur Duvert, dramatic au-thor, Chevalier of the Order of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viciosa," are authorized to wear their respective ribbons.
>
> I have before me M. Chevalier's revised MS. of a portion of the speech he made at the Fleischonn Dinner, and give it below in translation. Not a remarkable piece of eloquence in itself, this simple expression of the eminent publicist's sentiments toward our country derives a peculiar interest, not only from the fact of his intimate interest, not only from the knowledge of our country," but from his position here as Councilor of State, and his relations with prominent members, not to say the Head, of the

master at the Grand Opera, Cheralier of the Order

prominent members, not to say the Head, of the French Government.

"GENTLEMEN: It is a great honor for me to propose to such an assembly as this the health of the first magistrate of the American Union. Between the United States and France there has reigned from the outset a friendship which I sincerely hope will never be disturbed, as there is in the nature of things no reason why it should be. The nations are in rivalry on no point; they have only common interests; they have no opposing interests. And, on the moral side, how many good reasons are there why they should love each other and continue in constant accord. The past has established bonds of union between them which we have every cause to bless. The independence of the United lished bonds of union between them which we have every cause to bless. The independence of the United States should consecrate an eternal sympathy between them. And in expressing myself thus, do not think that I refer solely to the important fact that the United States, during their laborious struggle for emancipation, found in France a ready and faithful auxiliary whose sword weighed in the belance. It was, as history will tell, and as all now present would, if need were, declare, a signal service that France rendered to the Hercules in his eradle of the transatlantic shore. But this service had its recompense immediately, and a magnificent recompense it was. France, which had unanimously applicated the action of the Cabinet of Versailles in favor of the Americans, and, by the sportaneous departure of intrepid volunteers, had autoripated the efforts of its Government. France, when all was ended, saw its army return to its bosom. It received with enthusiasm those brave soldiers who on the field of battle had been the companions in arms of the ceived with enthusiasm those brave soldiers who on the field of battle had been the companions in arms of the immortal Washington; and who had added to this glory the equally priceless advantage of intercourse with your Franklins, Jeffersons, Adamses, Patrick Henrys and Hancocks, and in their commerce with these illustrious men had caught the noble contagion of love of freedom. The French army on its return spread in France those germs which, thanks to the quickness of the French mind, grew with a rapid growth, and bore for their fruit the Revolution of 1789. Thus, gentlemen, there exists a most intimate and indissoluble remen, there exists a most intimate and indissoluble re-lation between the independence of the United States and the French Revolution of 1789, the era of liberty

and the French Revolution of 17es, the eta of many and progress for Europe and for the world. What at admirable and indissoluble connection (solidarité) is

that in favor of which we can invoke such noble

ouvenirs: "Au President des Etate Unie." You will see by the German papers that Anselm Meyer Rothschild, the eldest of the five sons of the founder of the house, and, since the father's death, its chief, died one day last week at Frankfort. After running on time for 84 years, Death refused him any further extension, and he must needs pay the common debt of nature quite like a comm man. Yet was he no common man, this chief of the house of Rothschild. What king of the Jews in all his glory compared to this "Jew of kings, who did in some sort rule over wider domain than was ever dreamed of in Solomon's geography. whose wealth surpassed that of Ophir, to who kings paid tribute, by whose leave kings made war! Poor Shylock! How would thy hardlyprovoked hate have been satiated could thy venge ful eye have seen in prophetic vision one of thy tribe furnishing to Christian powers the sinews of their internecine wars, and in the horrors of these wars, awful as the Apocalyptic woes, seen thy poor pound of flesh magnified and multiplied beyond conception of the most usurious thrift, into heaps of bloody corpses, and yet the bond not forfeit! Per-haps old Anselm Meyer had his pleasure in this. True, things have changed for the better since Shylock's time, but the ancient gradge still smoulders-not yet quite extinct. If the Jews of the old ballads and popular tales killed Christian infants, the Jews of modern novels bleed Christian adults. Shylock would cut; they still shave—and with some cause of provocation from our side. Sufferance is still in a degree the badge of their tribe. We still spit on the Jewish gabardine. Take a general instance. To this day we charge upon their whole nation a crime committed by a street mob. Egged on by a few of the higher classes, who saw in the Great Teacher of the bigher law a reckless inpovator-a dangerous enemy to their notions of religion and order and so ciety. He was. It does not appear that the body of the nation cried out "Cracify him." If they cried anything it was probably, laissez aller, laissez faire, in the intervals of busy attention to what they fancied was more particularly their own business. That is the way the body of a nation, re-spectable bodies, conservative bodies, and that like generally do. They find things so well as they are That is the way people have acted through all history from Noah's time to Louis XVIth's time. They won't believe in the shower till they are

drowning; they will not anticipate destruction by I take that to be the reason why the poor Jews are a nation of emigrés.

I quoted in a recent letter the report that Henry Heine was in Vienna, expressing my surprise at such a journey. The report, though in full print in Paris journals, is entirely erroneous. Heine lives as usual at No. 50 Rue d'Amsterdam, in no better condition for traveling than he has been for

Of Chevaller's work on our country, the Lettres sur? Amerique du Nord, Gellatin said it was "a most graphic and true picture of the social state of America," and Humbolit wrote to its author that the book might be considered "as a treatise of the civilization of the nations of the West."

NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

8632,000 IN GOLD.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Miner, arrived on Saturday afternoon from San Juan del Norte, having left that port on the 20th inst, and Key West on the night of the 24th, with 260 passengers and 9337 670 in treasure.

The Star of the West connected at the Isthmus with the steamship Sierra Nevada, from San Francisco on the 5th inst, and Manzanilla, Mexico, on the 13th, oringing from both ports, in gold and silver, for this ity and New-Orleans, \$632,000 and 420 passengers,

By this arrival is brought the first shipment of Nicaragua gold-the produce of mines sweed and wrought by Americans; and among the passengers are two gentlemen associated therewith, well known to Califormians, long experienced in mining operations and possessed of ample capital, who come here expressly the purpose of forthwith providing suitable machinery for the full development of their rich aurifer

General Walker, finding his warrior countrymen

Guatemalane. The General's attention having latterly been diverted from "grim-visaged war," and directed to the permanent colonization of the Republic-he has wisely brown open to the world, the public lands-guaran teeing to each farmer, after an occupation and residence of six months, 250 acres, and 100 additional to each member of his family, free farever, and by a special clause it is enacted, that such lands are to be almost exempt from every species of taxation.

The Isthmus continues free from epidemics, and the Transit route is expeditions, safe and pleasant.

There has not occurred a single case of sickness among the passengers since their departure from

The Star of the West encountered heavy gales from the northward from Cape Florida to within 50 miles 8, W. of Cape Hatteras, where she unduckily broke one of the air-pump piston rods; being however provided with a duplicate, the accident was promptly repaired by the staff of engineers on board, who are all mechanics of the first order, and equal to any emergency which may be fall the engines. On the 23d saw wreck ashere mid-distance between Capes Corrienter and Antonio, apparently of 300 tuns, masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clean breach in her midships; could not make out her name, or nation On the 25th, in lat. 25° 40' N., long. 79° 30' W., spoke a ship very deeply laden, steering N. N. E., with private signal N and Y on white ground. Vessels ! the port of San Juan del Norte: H. B. M. & brig of war Espiegle: Am. brig Slore, from Aspinwall for Honduras, put in on account of the majority of the officers and crew being sick of Chagres fever,

Glicers and crew being sick of Chagres lever.

LIST OF SPECIE FER STAR OF THE WEST.

Drexel & Co. \$192,000 Wolf, Bro. & Unz. \$4\$ Goldsmith, May&Jacobs 11,000 E. A. Stein.

Themna Watson & Son. 25,000 G. Rosenstock
Eark of America. 20,400 Charles Morgan.

William Seligman. 20,000 Stern Bros.

J. Straws, Bros. & Co. 19,205 H. King & Son.

Aaron Jacobs. 19,000 G. H. Wines & Co.
Hudson & Bro. 17,500 J. Hecht & Bros.

Newbouse & Spatz. 17,130 Hess & Blum.

Scholle & Bro. 15,500 Labach & Schepela.

pated by the George Law.

We are indebted to James L. Owen, esq., purser of the Star of the West, for prompt favors.

First Thening Edition.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK. Sales at the Stock ExchangeDec. 31.		
3,000 Virginia de	964 50	do
1.000 New-York Cen. 7c. 83	991 225	do 60
9,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.c		do
2,000 do	813 200	do
5.000 do	814 630	do 30
0,000 Erie Bonds of '75	873 1000	40
10 Bank of Commerce 1	11 100	do
35 Corn Exchange Bank 1	63 100	do
on Del. & H. Can. Co 630.	118 25	do
on Nicar, Transit Co., sim	18 400	do
	182 300	do
00 do00	18 (100	da
00 40	185 3600	dostor 50
50 do	12 200	do
ico do	tes boso	de
150 do	1831 50	do
50 Centon Company	221 50	60
on Cumb'nd Coal Co b30 .	23 50	do* 30
45 Permeylvania Coal Co.		arlem Raitroad 17
00 do	7 200	do
15 N. Y. Central RR	91 25	do
25 do	91 1300 CL	eveland & Tol. RR. o 71
00 do	100	do
50 do		leading Railrood, s4m 91
(0) Chie. & Rock L. R. R.e !	85 200	do c 91
	0101148	do 91
00 do	87 300	do 91
on do3	855 200	do 619 92
25 do	852 200	do bell 92
00 Mich. So. & N. In. R.R.	916 10	do 92
15 do	81 1600	do 9!
85 doe 5		idson River Railroad 30
00 dos60 5		alena & Chic. R.R.c. 122
	912 50	do
	91 73	d
	915 30	do 650.123
50 Parama Railroade.10		m

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. CABINET MEETING ON THE MESSAGE-

NO ADVICES OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the President's Message was read for the first time. Its tone is positive and elevated as to the violation of the Neutrality laws, but the correspondence regarding it will no be communicated now to Congress from the fact of its being incom-

The Government has received no advices what ever authorizing the opinion that formal peace propositions have been submitted to the Allies by Austria. Verbal overtures were made on the former bases, and messengers had been passing be tween five different European Courts, exchanging views upon the new programme of accommo-

Parker H. French will probably escape proscution on giving a pledge of good behavior.

CITY JUDGE.

We learn from Albany that Gov. Clark has appointed E. S. CAPRON City Judge in place of S. H. Stuart, resigned.

THE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK ASHORE AT CITY ISLAND.

PASSENGERS ALL SAFE.

The steamer Plymouth Rock, Capt, Stone, went shore on City Island, some eighteen miles above the city, about 2 o'clock, in the storm yesterday (Sunday) morning. The facts are as follows: The steamer left the city for Stonington at 4 o'clock on Saturday afterseon, from Pier No. 2 North River, and about 54 or 6 cleck, as she neared City Island, the wind blowing very hard, Captain Stone gave orders to throw over one of her anchors, it being his intention to let her lay to until the storm passed over.

The storm continued to increase, but nothing trans spired until about 2 o'clock, at which time a crack was heard on the bow, which on examination proved to be caused by a schooner running into and tripping the steamer's anchor, thus leaving us at the mercy of the winds. Capt. Stone, as soon as he learned the true state of things, ordered a second anchor to be thrown over, but it was too late-in an instant the steamer struck the island and went ashore, where at last accounts she lay high and day. Her passengers were taken off by the steamer Bay State, for Fall River, and word sent to this city of the condition of the dis able steamer.

As soon as the news was received here orders were given to fire up the steamer Commodore, Capt. Pendleton, that she should be sent to the relief of the P. R., a full complement of men were engaged, and the neessary tackle brought out and made ready for action. The schooner, it appears, was drifted down the

tream at a very fast rate, she having snapped her cable chain. No one appears to know her name nor anything about her, as she continued to drift, as far as the eye could see, down the stream. The Commodore did not leave for City Island, as

the steamings which had been sent to the assistance of the Plymouth Rock brought all her freight to the City. The Plymout Rock went ashore on a very high tide, and now lies on the rocks in six feet of water. As her draught is 71 or 8 feet, it will require a very high tide to float her. Meantime the water obbs an flows through her, and as she lies on the rocks in a very exposed position, her fate is very critical,

PORT OF NEW-YORK Dec. 30, Cleared this Forenoon. -Louise Maria, (Brem.) Wenke, London, Meyer

Sincken.

Briz-Mary, Bacon, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Briz-Mary, Bacon, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Schoeners-Mary Staples, Staples, Wilmirgton, B. Blesson, & Son; H. Jones, Garvon, Plynnouth, John Ashbush; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; B. L. Warner, Harmer, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; St. Suppen, McGreger, Canas, DeWolf, Start & Co.

pouring in rather unnecessarily numerous, has drafted | Second Thening Edition. a battalion to the support of his ally—the President

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS,&C MONDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855.

A-Bro-Pots and Pearls are in moderate inquiry at \$7.25 for the former and \$8@\$8.25 for the latter.

Corres is firm at unaltered quotations. FLOURING MULL-The low grades of State and Western are in this request; prices are 64c, better, The sales of Western Canal are 5,000 bbls, at \$8 31 in \$8 434 for Common to good State and Superfine Michigan gan, \$8 37 | \$8 56 | for Superfine Upper Lake and Indiana, 5s 37 6 38 681 for Common to good Ohio, and

9 15 a \$11 50 for Extra Genessee. Canadian Flour is dull at \$8 50 a \$10. Southern Flour very heavy; sales only of 500 bbls, at \$8 75 # 89 25 for mixed to good standard brands Baltimore "City. Mills," Alexandria and " Howard street," and \$9 31 @ \$10.50 for favor te fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour s plenty at \$5.62 # \$7.25. Corn Meal is heavy.

GRAIN-A fair inquiry for Wheat in part for milling; ales of 5,000 bush, at \$2 17 for good white Genesee; \$1 921 a \$1 971 for red Southern, and \$2 11 for fair white do. Rye is plenty at sales of 1,200 bush, at \$1 28 at Eric Railrond Depot. Outs are dull at easier prices; sales at 45% 48c, for State, and 49 % 52c, for Western. Barley is quiet at \$1 18@\$1 24. In Corn we have little or no change to notice; the sales are 20,000 bush, at \$0 a 92c, for Southern and white yel-79 made, for Jersey yellow, and 92 m93c, for old

V. sern mixed. Wittsky is lower; sales of Ohio and Prison at 36 in

37 cents.

Provisions-Pork is lower; sales of 500 bbls, at \$17 25 for Mess, and \$15 for Prime. Beef is heavy; sales of 130 bbls, at \$9 a \$10 for Country Prime; \$10 sca \$12 for do. Mess, and \$14 a \$14 75 for Repacked Western. Lard is lower; sales of 100 bbls, and tes, at

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

FREE-STATE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

Ciricxoo, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855, A letter from Westport, Mo., dated the 18th inst., to The St. Louis Intelligencer, says that the border Misourians mobbed the Kansas electors at differed points along the river on the occasion of voting for the adoption of the Free-State Constitution on the 15th inst. At several places the Missourians would not allow the polls to be opened.

At Leavenworth a large band destroyed the ballotboxes and maltreated the Judges of Election. The Lexington (Mo.) Herald of the 22d says:

"At Leavenworth a collision occurred between the Pro and Anti-Slavery parties. The ballot-boxes were destroyed and the voting stopped. An Anti-Slavery man's house was burned. A man was arrested, charged with having set the house on fire, and was lodged in jail. His friends thereupon broke open and burned down the jail. Much excitement ensued, and both parties had sent for assistance,"

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......Washington, Dec. 31, 1855. A Message from the President was read. He states that he has delayed until this time his annual commu, nication to the two Houses in consequence of the nonorganization of the House, but his convictions of duty will not permit him to delay any longer giving to Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommending such measures as he judges to be necessary or expedient. He commences with a history of Central American affairs in particular.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. Sidney Webster, Private Secretary of the President, appeared, announcing from the latter a Message in ation is concerned, as those who received the

Great excitement was produced by this, amid which Mr. CLINGMAN moved that it be read in order to

Mr. MORGAN called for the yeas and nays on the motion that the Message be read. He wanted no reading till the House was organized.

Mr. GIDDINGS and others anxiously struggled for

Mr. CLINGMAN did not know what the Message contained, but said the President had the right, in the assembling of Congress, when in his judgment he deemed it necessary, to communicate in writing. The Constitution gives him this authority.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) contended that the reading

of the Message was business, and held that no business could be transacted until the House had organized. The sending of the Message in advance of the organization was an innovation.

Mr. CLINGMAN was perfectly willing that gentlein should decide on the question of order.

Mr. ORR-The Constitution expressly recognizes this body as the House—saying, the House of Repre-sentatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Campbell) had raised his point too soon. The Message should be read out of respect to the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) replied that it was utterly useless to have the Message read, unless they could do something with it after it was read.

Mr. STEPHENS insisted that the Message should be read. It might contain matter important for Con-Mr. WASHBURNE (Me.) contended that this was

not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate until an organization has been effected. Mr. GIDDINGS .- This is too great a question

be decided on technicality. He wished to meet it frankly and boldly on its merits. It was an attempted innovation of the practice of this Government. If it was so important for the President to cor

cate the Message, why has he delayed sending it here forr four weeks? He for one would not submit to such proceeding.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. From Our Own Corresponden

WASHINATON, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

The Message is being read in the Senate. It is stiff on enlistments of England and Central America. The House is discussing the reception with considerable animation. The Messoge will probably be received and laid on the table. If so, The Union may lose printing job.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN .-CHRIST MASSTORY

1856. This design out of the transfer of the design of the transfer renders.

For sale by all the Bornseilers and Newsmen.

Trade opplied by

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR ATCHISON AS A RUFFIAN CHIEF AND CRATER.

WILL THE PEACE LAST!

REPORT OF GEN. POMEROY. Gen. Pomerov arrived in New-York last events

from Kansas, having left the lately beleagured Ch

of Lawrence on the 15th inst., and favored To TRIBUNE with the following statement of these of affairs in the Territory. Gen. P., it will ben. membered, was captured by the Border Ruffing and taken to their camp, where he was kept ada prisoner for four days, till peace was declared They voted to hang him on a certain day, at a ... min hour, but Atchison and some of the other les. ers feared that such a course might injure to Democratic Party. This did not seem to sarie the ruffians exactly, and so the leaders hid the distinguished prisoner from sight, and then Ate. son made a speech to the crowd, saying the Pomeroy deserved hanging and must be hanged, but that it had better be done according to law, and so they had sent him to Lecons ton, where he would be tried for treason at hanged afterward. The ruffians were displement swore some, and insisted that the proper course pursue was to bang him first and try him afterwei Mr. Atchison's talk was intensely warlike tills ascertained that the fight would not be all one side-that instead of quietly submitting to be sland. tered, the people of Lawrence were determined defend themselves to the death; then he sudden cooled down, and had considerable difficulty pacifying the ragamuffins he had led to the fronts and inducing them to return home without & taste of blood; and this was effected only by tells them the most egregious lies (in which Gov. Share joined), such as that the "Abolitionists" had again to abide by the acts of the Bogus Legislature, a render their arms and every point in issue. But little incident in regard to the rifle-practice of & Lawrence boys, made, perhaps, a more decide impression on the ruffians than the speecher Atchison and Shannou. One of the Missouring had been over to Lawrence and witnessed a tast performance, at which seventy-five men, we Sharp's rifles, fired at a mark (a medium sheet of paper) 19 by 24 inches, one mile distant by my. urement, and disfigured the sheet with the main of sixty-two balls. When this was told in the camp at the Waukarusa, the vagabonds, who we armed mostly with shot guns, shrugged to shoulders and rolled up the whites of their ex. That was a little ahead of anything they hoden out West. This incident, coupled with the 68 that rumor and their fears had increased the paber of Sharp's rifles in the Lawrence camp by fabulous figure, did the business for the involve They would have been soldiers but for those "the

The marauders appear to have botched the is. ness they came on quite extensively. They asceeded in stealing sundry cannon, but when he reached camp they discovered that they him stolen the right kind of balls, as they did at fit their guns. They also had two hundrelds from the State Armory at Jefferson City, but him balls of any kind for these arms. These riflers said to have been furnished by the Governor dy. souri, though his friends pretend that they we stolen from the Armory. When they arrive a were being taken from the wagons, Gen. 825 ler was overheard to say that the Governors d-d fool for mixing up in this matter.

guns."

The invading army levied contributions verse tensively on the farmers in the vicinity of ac camp, taking whatever they could find and pened to want in the way of food and forage, in orders on Governor Shannon in payment there. except where the party levied on happened tobs Free-State man, in which case they woulding curses instead of an order for coppers. There's ter are probably just as well off, as far as remus-The Governor having nofunds, of course theseiners will have to whistle a good while for their It is said that drafts of this kind have been in

to the amount of \$20,000. Gen. Pomeroy says the people of Missouri ide the character of travelers by the kind of news pers they happen to earry; that to be safe had molestation one should carry a copy of The Se-York Observer, Journal of Commerce, St. Louis publican, or some other journal of their step.
When they meet a traveler, they hall him **2 "What news? Have you got a paper in purpocket?" And if he exhibits a Pro-Slavery journ he is regarded as all right, and permitted to per on. If he happens to have a copy of THE XI. TRIBUNE, or any other paper which recognized

The Lawrence people had considerable difficily in importing their brass twelve-pounder. De were obliged to pass through Kansas city; the forwarding merchant there, Reddlesberge had received orders not to let anything in the m of merchandise pass on to Lawrence without & amination; so he took an ax and knocked side in one of the boxes, but fortunately it was these containing the wheels of the gun-carriage, and old Dutchman said it was only an old wagen, al let it pass. The balls which came with this pier

existence of such a country as the North, he is is

down as an "Abolitionist," and treated according

Gen. Pomeroy reports the country quiet of likely to remain so for some time, but says the oftest is by no means over yet. The Ruffians # determined to have Kansas if they can get it. 65 P. will remain and lecture to the New-English people on Kansas for a month or so and then rem to that Territory.

"PEACE! PEACE! WHEN THERE IS PEACE !" From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Dec. 15, 1855.

As soon as it was positively ascertained that be tilities were at an end in Lawrence for the time being, I left it and struck across the river. I we up in the direction of the Grasshopper Creek, posite Lecompton, to reconnoiter the last remust of the invading force in their retreat. After # eamp on the Waukarusa had completely broken up, there was still a straggling force around by compton who seemed loth to leave; but the day went up, the last fragment of that camp had b persed, and were hurrying through a cold, disagre able rain for Platte County. It was certainly one the most miserably disagreeable days which I had ever experienced. The cold northern blast sat

over the rolling prairie in a manner that made

indifferent to the scenery or the rich and gloriosi

In the early part of the day the rain was light

fertile country through which I was passing.

DIX 4 EDWARDS,